Non-Technical Descriptions

Tidewater Cities Area, Virginia

Only those map units that have entries for the selected non-technical description categories are included in this report.

Map Unit: 1 - Altavista fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Altavista is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 2 - Augusta fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Augusta is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 17 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is Z. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 3 - Axis very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Axis is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very fine sandy loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is frequently ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 4 - Beaches

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Beaches consists of areas that are subject to tidal flooding, primarily fringe areas along marshes and rivers that have been formed by wave action.

Map Unit: 5 - Bethera silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bethera is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is occasionally ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 6w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 6 - Bohicket muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

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Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bohicket is a nearly level, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is muck about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is very frequently flooded and is frequently ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 8w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 7 - Bojac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bojac is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 18 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8 - Chickahominy silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Chickahominy is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 3 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is LL. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 9A - Craven fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Craven is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 9B - Craven fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Craven is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 10 - Dragston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit: 10 - Dragston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Dragston is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 17 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is E. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 11 - Duckston fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Duckston is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sand about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 3 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is QQ. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 12 - Johnston silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Johnston is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 34 inches thick. The surface layer has a high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is frequently ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 13 - Lawnes loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lawnes is a nearly level, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is frequently ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 8w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 14 - Levy silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Levy is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay about 18 inches thick. The surface layer has a high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is very frequently flooded and is frequently ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 15 - Munden loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit: 15 - Munden loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Munden is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is F. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 16C - Nevarc-Uchee complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nevarc is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

Uchee is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 24 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 51 inches. The land capability classification is 4s. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 16D - Nevarc-Uchee complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nevarc is a moderately steep to very steep, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

Uchee is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 24 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 51 inches. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 17 - Newflat silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Newflat is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is LL. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 18 - Nimmo fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

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Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nimmo is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 17 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is E. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 19 - Peawick silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Peawick is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 20 - Seabrook loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Seabrook is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. The land capability classification is 3s. The Virginia soil management group is EE. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 21A - Slagle fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Slagle is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 21B - Slagle fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Slagle is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 22 - State fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

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Description Category: Virginia FOTG

State is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 23 - Suffolk fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Suffolk is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 24 - Tomotley fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Tomotley is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 25 - Uchee loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Uchee is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy fine sand about 24 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 51 inches. The land capability classification is 2s. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 26 - Udorthents-Dumps complex

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Udorthents consist of very deep, moderately well drained to excessively drained soils in areas that have been quarried for sand, gravel, or roadfill.

Dumps are excavations that are partly filled with garbage, trees, stumps, metal, fly ash, or dredgings.

Map Unit: 27 - Urban land

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Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Urban Land consists of areas where more than 85 percent of the surface is covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.

Map Unit: 28 - Yemassee fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Yemassee is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: DAM - Dam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Dam.

Map Unit: W - Water

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Water.
